HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. 1. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1820. No. 40.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination of the students of this academy will take place on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th instant.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

November 7. 39—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed *THOMAS D. WATTS* his agent to transact business for him during his absence to the City of Washington.

James S. Smith.

November 8. 39—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the state of Alabma, will offer for sale at his residence, on Thursday the 7th of December, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, his

Crop of Corn, Fodder, and Wheat, Horses, Hogs, and *Household and Kitchen Furniture.*

P. P. Ashe.

Hawfields, Nov. 8. 39—

State of North-Carolina.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1820.

William Armstrong and Polly his wife, James Bryan and Catharine his wife, John Dickey and Sally his wife, Victor Rencuse, Jane Robinson, Alexander Robinson, and Elizabeth Robinson, vs. *William Robinson and Michael Robinson.* } Petition for the division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Michael Robinson resides without the limits of the state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Hillsborough Recorder* for three weeks successively, that the said Michael Robinson make his personal appearance at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in March next, and answer the petition of the petitioners, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Hillsborough, October 9, 1820. 38—3w

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, September Term, 1820.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable Court of Equity for Orange county, will be exposed to public sale at the market house in Hillsborough, on the 28th day of November next, one seventh part of

Three Lots of Land,

on the waters of Eno river, adjoining the lands of William Cain and others, being part of the lands of the late John Cain, deceased, and allotted to the children of John Woods, in the partition and division of said Cain's estate, it being the undivided share of Betsey Woods, one of the children of the said John Woods, in the said three lots of land. A credit of six months will be given for one sixth part of the purchase money, twelve months credit for another sixth part, and two years for the remaining four sixth parts, the purchase money to bear interest. Bonds with approved security will be required, and deeds will be executed to the purchaser by the clerk and master of this court.

James Webb, C. M. E.

Hillsborough, Oct. 9. 38—ts

FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough.

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

—

A first-rate work Horse may be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 32—tf

WANTED,
An Apprentice to the Printing Business.
Apply at this office.

L. G. WATSON,
OF GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
will keep constantly on hand a quantity of
Cold and Warm-Pressed CASTOR OIL,
sufficient for the supply of medical gentlemen in this section of the state.

Price per bottle for the Cold-Pressed one dollar twenty-five cents, Warm-Pressed one dollar

Those wishing to purchase can easily be supplied by the stage.

November 1. 38—3w

CASH
WILL BE GIVEN
For Clean Old BRASS
P. Huntington.

October 18. 36—

NOTICE.

THE firm of *D. B. ALSOBROOK & Co.* having for some time been dissolved, those indebted by note or account, will do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as no longer indulgence can be given.

David B. Alsobrook.

Hillsborough, October 10. 35—

FRANKLIN HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 129
Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Hat Manufacturing which is the true *Franklin Economical style*, are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the $3 50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand *unrivalled for cheapness, durability,* and *beauty,* and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of *Franklin,* to whose *genius* and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their *Superfine Water Proof Beavers,* of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become foxy, as Water Proofs generally are.

Also, a general assortment of Drab Beavers, Castors, Rorams, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

CAUTION. No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Forcle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35—3m

25 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 24th instant, living in Guilford county, N. C. a black Horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, rising seven years old, marked with a small star on his forehead, large mane on both sides of his neck; one hind foot white, not recollected which; trots and paces. I have every reason to believe the horse was stolen, and will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief, or a generous reward will be given for any information of the horse so that I get him

John Smith.

Guilford, N. C. Sept. 28. 34—3w‡

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of *JOHN R. CUMMING & Co.* having been dissolved, all persons are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts with George W. Bruce, who is hereby fully authorised to settle the same and grant discharges accordingly.

John R. Cumming & Co.

Hillsborough, Sept. 18. 33—3w

BLANKS
of various kinds,
for sale at this office.
Among which are,

Justices' Warrants, Executions, Ca. Sa.	Bail Bonds, Appeal bonds, Recognizance,
Bail Warrants,	Guardian's bonds,
Attachments,	Constable's bonds,
Writs, superior and county court,	Witness' tickets, superior and county court.
Executions, do.	Juror's tickets, do.
Subpœnas, do.	Indictments,
Sheriff's Deeds,	Commissions,
Prosecution Bonds,	Executions for militia fines, &c &c.
Marriage bonds and licences,	

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Aug. 16.

NOTICE.

AT August term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of *THEOPHILUS THOMPSON,* deceased, was granted to the subscriber, who then qualified according to law: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. N. S. Hargis, *Admr.*

Sept. 27. 34—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of captain John T. Ray, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them well authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JOHN M'CAULY, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 16, 1820. 33—3t

THE subscribers have for sale at their shop in Hillsborough,

A number of Waggons, both large and small,

which they will dispose of cheap for cash, or on a short credit.

Young & Turner.

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Minerva, Star and Register, and the Milton Intelligencer, will be pleased to insert the above for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement. Y. & T.

Sept. 20. 33—

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of removing to the western country, and wish to sell the land whereon I now live, viz.

Two Hundred Acres,

the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain; on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with useful out houses. I will sell at a fair price, and make the payments as accommodating as possible to the purchaser. Those who wish to purchase a good bargain would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north-east of Hillsborough.

James Robinson.

Sept. 18. 33—3w

FOR SALE,
A handsome mahogany Secretary,
Apply at this Office.

Hillsborough, Sept. 6. 31—

PRIZE MEDALS,

OFFERED BY THE
Humane Society of Philadelphia.

THE discoveries which have attended the recent labours of physiologists, have encouraged the managers of the Humane Society to believe, that continued attention to the consideration of Suspended Animation, may be productive of benefit, they are therefore induced once more to offer,

For the best practical dissertation on the means of restoring persons apparently dead from drowning, a Gold Medal of the value of three hundred dollars.

For the second best dissertation, a Gold Medal of the value of two hundred dollars.

The dissertations may be written in the English, French or Latin language, accompanied with a sealed paper, containing the author's name and place of residence.

They must be sent to the secretary of the society, on or before the first day of the First month, (January), 1822

They shall be submitted to the judgment and decision of the college of physicians of Philadelphia; and those which are not successful, shall be returned to their authors.

By order of the managers.

Joseph Crukshank, Pres't.

J. Wilson Moore, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, 6th mo. (June) 14, 1820.

N. B. Editors of newspapers through the United States, will please give the above a few insertions.

Sept. 20. 33—

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying immediately on Tar river, adjoining the town lots of Louisburg (Franklin court house), containing

One Hundred and Eighty Acres;

which land is of a superior quality, independent of its connection with said town, and may be seen by applying to Mr. Daniel Shines, who resides on it. The payment would be made easy to the purchaser, and terms known, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, directed to Cochran's Store post office, Person county, which will be attended to.

Nathaniel Norfleet.

Person County, Aug. 24. 36—4w

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Rural Economy.

We are happy to observe about us a rational and steady growth of public opinion in favour of agriculture. It argues well for the prosperity of our country to find men of education and feeling acting as practical farmers.—To agriculture, a nation that has the right ambition of being virtuous and great, will first address itself; and there can be no better proof that the hearty and sound elements of political economy, are thoroughly understood in that country where the ploughman and corn grower are respected and respectable. Nothing, at this moment, so contributes to the durability of China, and her government, with all its ill regulated system, its world of abuse, ignorance and error, and its overgrown and hungry population—nothing so contributes to the upholding of the huge fabric of its government, as the amazing veneration there shown to farmers and to agriculture. The noblest spectacle, among all the parade of war and politics, and all the pageantry and corruscation of imperial government, for the contemplation of the philosopher and the statesman, must be that, in which the great emperor of China, the emperor of a country whose smallest provinces are empires, is seen, publicly turning up the earth, in the presence of all his subjects, all his armies, all his nobility, all his household and household gods—with a plough. Such is true nobility!—Such is being indeed the father of one's country!

We are in a fair way to feel a like veneration for the tillers of the earth in America.—Our farmers begin to feel that there is a greatness as well as goodness and innocence in working in the open air, and trusting to the God of harvests for a blessing upon their labour. They are losing that idle and childish ambition of seeing their sons lawyers, ministers, doctors and shopkeepers. They begin to regard a gentleman farmer, with a stock of good sense and a good education, with a plenty of sober theory in his brain, and a good practical knowledge of farming and grazing, to temper his *experimentalizing*, as the true gentleman after all. And they are right. It is a proud name. To be indeed a FARMER—is to be one of God's own children—a good and wise man.

Fed. Rep.

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New-Haven, Oct. 24.

NEW-HAVEN SHOW AND FAIR.

Many articles worthy of notice were exhibited, without having been entered for premiums; among which were

An apple, weighing 28 ounces, presented by the Rev. Mr. Cornwall, of Cheshire; also a variety of apples of uncommon size.

Two sweet potatoes, one of 4 pounds weight, the other of 3 1-2, by William Elliott, of Guilford.

A radish, weighing 15 lbs. by C. H. Pond, esq

Several samples of Mangel Wurtzel, of extraordinary size.

A variety of very large winter pears; 2 by Mr. Jared Bradley, one weighing 23 1-2 ounces, the other 21 ounces,

A few ears of corn, the rows from 13 to 14 inches in length, by J. Plinymart, of Cheshire.

A limb of an apple tree, bearing fruit in every stage of its progress, from the opening of the blossom to the ripe apple, by Eben. Huggins, jr. of this city.

Several specimens of marble from the Milford quarry, wrought into various useful and ornamental articles.

Two fine black lace veils, by two young ladies of this city.

Two needle work counterpanes, by Miss —— Hull, of Cheshire, cloth imported.

A toilet cover, and a small basket composed of muskmelon seeds, curiously wrought by a daughter of Mr. Joel Atwater, of this city.

A bed quilt, wrought, with the exception of the quilting, by a daughter of Mr. Samuel R. Crane, before the age of 3 years and 9 months.

Two pair of silk stockings, from the shreds of taffety, &c. not more than an inch long, picked, carded, spun and knit by a lady of 75 years of age.

An open work indispensable, by Mrs. M. S. Northrop, of this city, 63 years of age.

A shawl and vandyke, by Mrs. M. A. Clarke, of this city.

A silk pelisse, by Mrs. Marcus Merriman, of this city.

A worked vandyke, by Miss Susan Atwater, of this city.

A piece of carpeting, by Mrs. E. Flagg.

—

To preserve Potatoes.

It is said, potatoes may be kept the whole year, by dipping them in hot water, as the Scots preserve eggs, by killing the living principle; and as the germ is so near the skin it would not hurt the potatoe. One or two minutes at most would be sufficient, in an open work basket, a ton might be cured in an hour or two. *Am. Farmer.*

—

Cheap and Good Beer.

The papers give the following receipt to make that wholesome and necessary drink called beer. It may be made in five minutes, and fit to drink in twelve hours after—and need cost but one cent a bottle:

Take one spoonful of ginger, one spoonful of cream of tartar, one pint of yeast, one pint molasses, and six quarts of water, mix together cold; let it stand a few hours till it begins to ferment; then bottle, set it in a cool place, and six hours after it will be fit for use.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, October 30.

Yesterday morning the White Oak, capt. Fowler, arrived from Liverpool, after a passage of 22 days, furnishing Liverpool dates to the 4th of October. In the afternoon the regular trading ship Importer, capt. Lee, arrived from the same port, in 21 days. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their correspondents, the London Courier to the evening of the 4th of October inclusive; Lloyd's List to the 3d; Liverpool Trade List and papers to the 6th.

The House of Lords met on the 3d of October, pursuant to adjournment. The London papers say that the interest excited on the trial of the queen encreased as it progresses. The crowd which filled the streets, and who were pressing towards the house of lords was greater than on any former occasion. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, it seemed as if all the population of London and the vicinity had collected between Black Friar's Bridge and Millbank, covering not only the Strand, and the space from Whitehall southward, but Black Friars, Waterloo, and Westminster bridges, and every intermediate street from which a view of the river could be had or hoped for. At 11 o'clock, although a great part of the procession had passed, it was impossible to get nearer Waterloo bridge than the houses on the north side of the strand opposite to it. The number of boats far exceeded that collected by any of the annual shows on the water. Among these, three large steam vessels, filled with passengers, made a conspicuous figure. A very large barge, with flags and a band of music, contained the chiefs of the procession, and many females.

After some preliminary business, the queen's counsel were called in, and Mr. Brougham commenced his speech, which was not concluded until the next day at half past twelve. This speech occupies fifteen columns of the Courier. At 20 minutes past one, Mr. W. advanced to the bar, and was proceeding to address the house, when the Lord Chancellor observed, "that, as it appeared to be the intention of Mr. Williams to follow Mr. Brougham in a second address, he must remind their lordships, that it was at their discretion whether to admit the course contemplated by the counsel for the defence; but he was sure the house would agree with him, that in so important a case, it would be best exercised by permitting it." The suggestion was unanimously acceeded to, and Mr. Williams commenced. The speech of this gentleman is not contained in the London papers.

The Paris dates are to the first of October. The Moniteur of the 30th September is nearly filled with an official account of the birth of the young prince, the son of the duchess of Berri. The prince has been named Henri Charles Ferdinand Dieu-donne, (God's gift.)

The following is an extract of a letter from Paris, dated September 29:

"Some important arrests have taken place within the last 24 hours; public rumor cites several of the most celebrated revolutionary characters in France. I am only able positively to announce the names of col. Fabvier, M. Courcelles, son of the deputy of Lyons, and M. Combes Sieyes, a prefect during the hundred days, and nephew of the constitution-making abbe Sieyes."

A London paper of the 3d mentions that despatches have been received from Persia which "announce to ministers the intrigues of the Russian agents in that country, and indicate the designs of the court of Petersburg. The regular army of Russia now in Georgia, and on the line of the Caucasus, is upwards of 100,000 men, and the Russians have taken possession of a place on the Caspian sea, near Asterahad."

Naples.—The intelligence from Naples is to the 12th of September. A letter of that date states, "that accounts had been received from Sicily of a sin-

minary battle between the royalists and Palermitans, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of the greater part of their force; and that col. Costa had entered Palermo, on the 9th, at the head of his army. The battle is said to have taken place about 16 miles from Palermo, and the news to have been received by telegraph, and is generally credited." A London paper of October 2d says, that several other letters have been received which furnish the same intelligence.

The emperor of Austria has addressed a note to the German courts respecting the affairs of Naples. We regret our limits will not admit of its insertion at length. The emperor says—

"The late events in the kingdom of Naples have proved, more clearly and impressively than any other preceding occurrences of this kind, that even in a regular and well-governed state, among a quiet, temperate people, satisfied with their government, the poisonous influence of revolutionary sects may cause the most violent convulsions and a sudden revolution. For it is clearly demonstrated, that the intrigues of the Carbonari alone, without any external impulse —without any even plausible pretext, caused those seditious movements which induced his majesty, the king of Naples, in a moment of embarrassment, to lay down the government, to dissolve all the existing authority, and to proclaim a constitution absolutely foreign to his country, and as yet untried even in the country which gave it birth; in other words, anarchy is law.

"His majesty the emperor is convinced that this unexpected event will have made the most lively impression on all the German courts. It teaches, by a memorable example, how dangerous it is to contemplate with contemptuous indifference the operations of secret associations, and of conspiracies skulking in the dark, and how wisely the German princes have acted in opposing vigilance and vigor to the first symptoms of those dangerous attempts."

Portugal.—The latest accounts from Portugal are contained in the Morning Chronicle of the 2d. This paper says—

"As some contradiction has prevailed in the statements received from Portugal regarding count Amarante, we think it proper to state, that a private letter, dated Oporto, 13th Sept. mentions that the troops and province he commanded ha enthusiastically joined the patriotic cause, but he himself had fled away. On the 6th, seeing it impossible to withstand the force of public opinion, the count ordered a meeting of the inhabitants for the following day, in order to take the new oaths; but in the night he fled away with one servant, passed through Morin, and, it is added, he had already arrived at Corunna."

FROM ENGLAND.

By the brig Leo, capt. Stone, which arrived on Sunday, in 28 days from London, papers to the 30th of September have been received.

Austria continues her warlike preparations and on a scale more considerable, it is said, than can be warranted by any expected contest with the revolutionists of Naples.

Prussia is about to augment he army, and Bavaria has called in her officers absent on furlough.

The emperor of Russia has refused to receive the new ambassador from Naples.

In France the granting of furloughs has been suspended.

The king of Prussia has ordered all the Freemasons' Lodges in his dominions to be closed. The same measure is proposed to be taken in Austria, and throughout Germany.

In Prussia the interdiction against foreign newspapers has been taken off, as regards the journals from Holland.

The British have ordered a small squadron of observation to Lisbon. Marshal Beresford probably arrived at Lisbon in Sept. in the Vengeur, 74, from th Brazils.

A new conspiracy in the Ionian Islands, against the English, has been detected.

The law of primogeniture and entailment, has been suppressed by the Spanish cortes, by a large majority.

It now only remains for the king to sanction this law, and all property in Spain will henceforth be alienable. The government, it is said, did not wish for the total suppression of entails, but ministers could obtain no concession on this point, and were obliged to yield. The Gazette de France adds, that it is thought in Madrid the king will not give his sanction to this decree of the cortes; in which case the discussion will be renewed in the cortes next session; and if the cortes should then decide as they have now, and the king again withhold his assent, it is only necessary that in the following session the cortes should once more pass the same decree, when it will become a law, independent of the king's will.

The next step will be one to facilitate the return of the Spanish emigrants.

At Brussels an editor has been sentenced to three years suspension of his business for publishing an article offensive to the king of Spain. The latter has applied for his pardon, and his punishment has been commuted.

Accounts from Madrid to Sept. 14, mention some disturbances at Seville.

A change in the Spanish tariff is talked of at Madrid.

The India company's cruiser Ariel, was lost in the Persian Gulf in March, and only 4 persons were saved of 85 on board.

Mr. Henry, since his arrival at Milan, has sent to England 15 witnesses, whom he considered necessary to the queen's defence. He has also sent home the small carriage in common use in Italy, capable of only holding two persons, by one of whom it is driven, and in which it has been charged as an offence of the queen, her travelling with Bergami.

The aquatic procession to present the address of the watermen and bargemen, will consist of upwards of 500 boats and barges. They will proceed up the Thames to Brandenburg house on Tuesday.

BERGAMI'S MEMOIRS.

At Jerusalem, Bergami went regularly to pray upon the tomb of our Saviour, and paid daily pious visits to the patriarchs of the holy sepulchre, which procured for him the decoration of the order of a knight of Jerusalem. A few days afterwards the princess instituted the order of St. Caroline of Jerusalem, of which Bergami was one of the first knights.

In Asia, as in Europe, on land and on sea, Bergami and his sister never quitted the princess, and incessantly watched to drive away the spies and the traitors by whom she was constantly surrounded.

Bergami thus accounts for his assiduities and his familiarities with the queen of England:—

"Her cause will assuredly triumph," exclaims her chamberlain; "but if this triumph remained for a single moment doubtful, I would rend this veil which, from motives easily appreciated, I have thought it proper to throw over certain facts, and over persons who have played a prominent part in this singular farce!"

French paper.

DEATH OF CHRISTOPHE.

From Port au Prince.

Capt. Mason, from Port au Prince, arrived at New-York, informs, that the emperor Christophe died on the 5th July last, and that the circumstance had been kept secret till this time by his family, with a view it was said, of placing his son on the throne. A revolt, however, had taken place among the troops, and the secret was let out. A body of 6000 troops at St. Marks had sent a deputation to Port au Prince, asking protection of the president Boyer, who was astonished at the intelligence, and would not believe it till he had sent one of his aids to ascertain the fact. The officer returned with a full confirmation of the news, and Boyer immediately set off, put himself at the head of the revolted troops, and entered St. Marks at the head of 18,000 men in triumph. Active measures were taking to fit out all the armed vessels at Port au Prince, and it was believed the president would subjugate the territory of his old enemy without any difficulty.

All the government and merchant vessels took in arms and provisions at Port au Prince, and proceeded to St. Marks; where, on the 6th of October, capt. Butman, passing up the Bite, witnessed a heavy cannonading.

Extract of a letter, dated

"Port au Prince, Oct. 10th.

"A few days since we received the news of the death of Christophe and the revolt of his troops at St. Marc, and at a strong fortress in its vicinity, both belonging to that *Monarque*.

"Parties of soldiers have come in from those places bringing the heads of the governor of the former (St. Marc's) and of the colonel commanding the latter. In behalf of their comrades, these men have claimed the protection of this government, (under Boyer) which has in consequence sent off a considerable body of troops to take possession of those places, to be followed by all the disposable force now in the south, making, altogether, a very considerable army, probably from fifteen to twenty thousand men. It is generally believed here that the mass of the population under the successor of the late king Henry is desirous of coming under that of the republic. Should this be the fact there is little doubt of president Boyer's ere long visiting the Cape with his army."

FROM CURRACOA.

By the arrival last evening of the brig Hippomenes, we have received Curracoa Gazettes to the 15th Oct. From them we copy the following:—

Advices from La Guira state, that Joli lately landed some of his crew at an estate to windward of that place, with an intention of supplying himself with a quantity of rum—accounts to that effect having reached La Guira, a body of 40 men was instantly sent off to the scene of his intended depredations, where they met with the marauders, and after a trifling skirmish, took 6 of them prisoners, besides killing and wounding several others. the remainder having escaped in their boat. The prisoners were conducted into La Guira. The officer commanding the royal detachment was slightly wounded.

The last accounts received in Caracas from the Independents say, that Urdanet was in Cucura on the 10th of Sept., where the Spanish commissioners saw him, Bolivar having left that place a few days previous, with 500 men, to assist Valdez, who had been defeated by Calzada in four different actions.—The whole independent army at present in Cucuta does not exceed 800 men. Bolivar bitterly complained of the lethergy of the people of the kingdom of Santa Fe; and he is highly irritated at the guerillas, which have been formed and sent against him by Santipont."

General Morillo had arrived at Caracas for the purpose of obtaining a supply of men and money, in conformity with certain articles of the constitution, which prescribe that every citizen is bound to take arms in defence of the country when his services are required; and further, to contribute to its support in a pecuniary way, as far as may be consistent with his means. Three thousand men and 100,000 dollars have been granted to the general to carry on the war, and it is said that he is to receive a monthly supply of 100,000 dollars, from the Island of Cuba.

We are informed that three ships, direct from Hamburg, are shortly expected to arrive at La Guira, without as heretofore, being obliged to touch at any of the colonies; and that all friendly vessels belonging to European states, will now be freely admitted into the ports on the Main. Should this information be correct, it forbodes no good to the colonies, but on the contrary, will prove a death blow to those whose commerce depends entirely on the Spanish Main.

A report has reached this island, for the correctness of which we do not pretend to vouch, of an English brig of war from Jamaica, bound to St. Martha, with several merchantmen under her convoy, having been fired into whilst attempting to enter that port, by two Independent vessels, which were blockading the place, and had several of her officers killed. An engagement is said to have instantly ensued, in which the Independents suffered severely for their temerity, and are even stated to have been both captured by the brig.

A report was in circulation in Kingston, Jamaica, that, in consequence of a misunderstanding between general Devereux and general Montilla, a meeting had taken place, when the latter was shot through the head, and instantly expired.

The trade with Santa Fe had been opened, and a good deal of specie had arrived at Savanilla to be shipped to Jamaica. The dollars were all of the new manufacture, and were stamped with the name of Bolivar.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Boston, Oct. 28.

Last evening we received from Mr. Topliff a file of papers from Buenos Ayres, to the 12th August.

Among them are several bulletins of the army of the province, under general Manuel Denego. One, dated Aug. 5th, contains the details of a splendid victory gained over the Federal army, commanded by generals Carrera and Alvear, at San Nicholas, on the 2d August, which was entirely routed, and from which the chiefs escaped with only their personal escorts. The fruits of this victory were, one colonel in chief; 5 lieut. colonels; 2 majors; 18 captains; 2 aids; 4 lieutenants; 1 ensign; 3 surgeons, and 330 privates, taken prisoners, with 5 cannons, 192 muskets, 417 lances, 449 swords, and 2000 horses. Ten deputies of the congress were also captured. A postscript adds, that Alvear had been taken by general Lopez, and ordered to be shot. The Buenos Ayrean army had only 5 killed and 42 wounded. The despatches are directed to Don Balcarce, governor pro tem.

From the National Gazette.

In Great Britain, there is no sensibility to any other subject than the case of the queen. The newspapers enlisted on her side are guilty, without doubt, of exaggeration in their accounts of the character and the number of the addresses presented to her. Her political friends are indefatigable in *getting them up;* that of the officers & seamen of the British merchant ships lying in the Thames, accompanied by a procession of five thousand tars, may be considered as of serious import, if the object was to produce an excitement in her favour in the navy, similar to that attempted with the army.—We do not, however, anticipate difficulty for the government from either force. The navy is well guarded by its discipline and external distribution; the troops are well fed and well paid. Had this been the case as to those of Spain, Naples and Portugal, we might never have heard of, revolutions undertaken or assisted by the military with civil reform and constitutional liberty as their pass words and purposes.

We are inclined to auger favorably from the late symptoms of disorder in Spain. They have been stifled with seeming ease, and an encouraging unanimity exists between the King, Cortes and soldiery of Madrid. The conduct of Riego is not perfectly intelligible.—We are left in doubt whether his views were selfish or patriotic. His final submission and that of the other chiefs of the army of Leon, to the authority of the executive government at Madrid, is positively stated. Certainly, they could have no good grounds for suspecting of treachery to the constitutional cause, men, who like the present chief ministers and advisers of Ferdinand, had been inflexible martyrs to it during a series of years, and whose personal safety is staked on its success.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 16.

CONVENTION.

Our endeavours to bring on a fair discussion of this subject have been in vain. So long as our opponents are at liberty to soar on the wings of distempered fancy, and to point the fears of the people to nameless evils which will never exist but in their feverish imaginations, they will continue to hedge themselves about with doubts and fears, and with the *degeneracy* of the present age endeavour to rear an impregnable rampart for their defence; their overflowing goodness prompting them, like the editor of the Halifax Compiler, charitably to "caution us against a reprehensible persistance in our dangerous enterprise." But when brought to the particular points on which the merits of the question depend, when required to point out the dangers, and give names to the evils, which so closely beset our path; they at once show the flimsy texture of their reasoning, and their silence exposes the sandy foundation on which is reared the superstructure of all their opposition.

On Monday next the legislature of this state will commence its session, and among the subjects to which its attention will be directed, this one, the proposition for a convention, will probably excite the warmest interest. Unable to defend the grounds they have taken, our opponents look to the legislature as the strong hold in which repose all their hopes; as the bulwark, behind which they can remain secure occupants of the many superior advantages which the constitution now affords them. The eastern counties in their representation outnumbering the western, they assume a tone of confidence, and congratulate themselves on the sore disappointment which we "are destined to meet with at the approaching session." But we do not yet despair. Though they have given us such distressing accounts of the depravity, and such frightful pictures of the degeneracy of the sons of the brave founders of our privileges; yet our love of country will constrain us to believe, that in the councils of our state appeals to justice will be attentively heard; that a patriotic desire to promote the most valuable interests of the state will predominate over selfish considerations; that a conscientious discharge of duty will induce them to give efficacy to that important provision in the bill of rights appended to our so much venerated constitution, which enjoins a "*frequent* recurrence to fundamental principles;" and that "the voice of the people will be heard in a government of the people." But should we be disappointed at the "approaching session," we shall not consider our cause as hopeless; we shall persevere in our efforts, and continue to contribute our mite towards awakening in the minds of the people such a regard for the principles of the revolution, as will induce them to secure the enjoyment of the fruits of that important event, and transmit them to posterity in more than their original purity; and in our labours we shall be cheered with the belief, that among a liberty-loving people equality of rights *will* be triumphant, and that a future legislature will discharge the duties encumbent on the present.

THE CONTRAST.

CONVENTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"This convention will be one of the ablest bodies that ever existed. The selection of candidates have been made with reference to their character and talents, and apparently without discrimination of party."

Thus says the National Intelligencer, speaking of the delegates lately chosen in Massachusetts to revise the constitution of that state. From this it would appear, that increasing knowledge and virtue in the people have led them to such a choice of representatives as reflects high honour on the state. It is gratifying to the heart of an American thus to observe the growth of virtue and the increase of knowledge, manifested in this result of an election in Massachusetts; and still farther is he gratified in surveying the progress of improvement in other states, and the advancement of liberty by meliorating their constitutions.

But while our hearts are cheered by thus contemplating the increasing happiness and prosperity of other states, we are presented with an appalling picture of the depravity of our own. While the character of the conventions of other states makes us proud that we are Americans, we hear the humiliating sound that in *this* state a convention would be a "degenerate and grasping conclave." While Massachusetts presents us with an assemblage of "one of the ablest bodies that ever existed," the editor of the Halifax Compiler has ventured to predict the following as the humiliating result of an election for the

CONVENTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA:

"We conclude, that if all those sages who achieved and bequeathed to us our liberties, could become candidates for a seat in the convention, they would stand but a poor chance with the *electioneerers* of our present day for any station of honour, even were they to descend to the artifices of their competitors to accomplish their ends. And where we find *one* of these virtuous men, who are worthy of wearing "the mantle of Washington," we find *hundreds* of others, of political influence too, who would stain the garment by merely touching it."

Halifax Compiler, Oct. 6.

And is this the humiliating condition of the people of North-Carolina? Have they fallen thus far below the high standing of their fathers? Does ignorance and vice bear such an unlimited sway, that the revision of their constitution would be the destruction of their liberties? Surely the pride of the freemen of North-Carolina will not suffer them to make the humiliating acknowledgment, that they of all the states in the union, are alone incapable of self-government; that like children, they should have guardians to direct their choice, and protect them from imposition. We cannot believe that even those who advance the argument would in their hearts subscribe to the conclusions.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Although I have waited some time for a reply to the remarks of a former piece, and have waited in vain, yet I cannot forbear an acknowledgement that my expectations are realized. I felt an assurance, from reasonable grounds, that there scarcely could be found one so hardy as to attempt the open defence of conduct so contrary to the public interest. I would not enter thus unhesitatingly upon the subject, did I not think it one most proper for free discussion: the liberty of the press, if not allowed extensive latitude on subjects of a public nature, would be of little value; and they who think it no restraint on bad men, and no impediment to bad measures are greatly mistaken.

The directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company are before the tribunal of the public, and let their measures undergo a strict examination; they are the witnesses on the trial, and they will convict the "*unprofitable servants.*" Torture them as you will, they make the same undisguised answers, and are evidence of the same narrow and selfish designs. If you have not been before convinced, my readers, of the illiberality of the proceedings of this company, give me your unbiassed attention, and you shall be satisfied upon the authority of common sense. Call to your minds the advertisement for the sale of the Haywood lots. Do you mark in that nothing

which resembles a concerted scheme to overwhelm those who might be so unfortunate as to place any faith in their alluring promises? What is the tone assumed, and what said of the town, which they would speak into existence as by the touch of magic? The place had great advantages by their calculation—a large water course—a rich and populous country; come on all you that wish to make your fortunes; buy lots—we will have the river navigable in 2 years, for boats of 50 tons. Huge exaggeration. It is a great blessing, that sometimes, the most wicked disposition of the heart is counteracted by a strange weakness of the understanding. Instead of still playing the farce, by pretending a performance of their promises, they forget at once all their artifices, and are now wonderfully engaged in cutting a deep canal at the town of Fayetteville. The fact is too notorious not to sink deep in the minds of the people. Those supplies levied on them should have been empl yed to their advantage only, and like vapours rising out of the earth and gathered into a cloud, fall in sweet and refreshing showers on the same fields from which they were at first exhaled.

Take the advice, gentlemen, of one not personally concerned;—resign your charter, and save yourselves the reproach of having it wrested from your hands by the next assembly. You know the general duties of a corporation can be reduced to a single one, that of *acting up to the design for which they were created*, and you know in your conscience whether you have performed yours. The people are under apprehensions that many of them are about to be stripped of house and home to satisfy your calls: in a word, that you have leagued with the banks, and like a band of Patagonian giants are about to swallow up both wealth and sovereignty. Suspicions in all cases are sufficient grounds for enquiry; and as the least considerable man among us has equal interest with the most potent, in our liberties, so is he equally called upon to render his assistance in support of them; "whether it be the heart to conceive, the understanding to direct, or the hand to execute." AN ENQUIRER.

This day is just twelve months since the awful conflagration of this place by fire; and, notwithstanding the miserable assistance that our fellow sufferers received from sources where much was expected, and the general embarrassment of the community, it is highly gratifying to witness the extensive re-erection of buildings, which have given to the town a much more beautiful appearance than it had previous to the fire. This, although a source of consolation, is not the only one—during the past season, when pestilential and contagious diseases raged in almost every seaport in the union; when the surrounding country was more sickly than it ever was in the memory of man—Wilmington was blessed with a degree of health unprecedented. This kind dispensation of Providence, should call forth our warmest acknowledgments to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, by some public manifestation of our thankfulness.

Cape-Fear Recorder, of 4th inst.

Savannah, Oct. 19.

POLICE OFFICE.

There is no diminution in our bill of mortality; but the present cold weather *may* be the herald of returning health, to the few remaining inhabitants, of this afflicted, desolated city. Our full population, including all classes of people, may be estimated at 9000. This population is composed of permanet residents, non-residents, those who remained here during the winter and spring months, transient persons, and blacks, and people of colour.

If as conjectured, not more than 2000, or 2500 souls remain, the desertion, or emigration occasioned by the prevailing malady, and other causes may be equal to 6000.—Let the mortality be calculated upon the basis then of the population since August, and it is not to be paralleled, in the melancholy annals of any section of the world. God grant, that we are now in the last scene of this deep and afflicting tragedy. The police guard is in its full strength, and with other measures adopted, my present and absent fellow-citizens, may entertain few apprehensions as to the safety and protection of the city.

T. U. P. CHARLTON, *Mayor.*

Number of deaths 17th and 18th inst. inclusive, 17.

Total number from 1st to 18th inst. inclusive, 157.

POLICE OFFICE,

Savannah, October 31, 1820.

I have the happiness to announce, as authorised by a communication from the chairman of the Health Committee, that this city, "excepting catarrhs, appears to have recovered its Health."

T. U. P. CHARLTON, *Mayor.*

Number of deaths, 28th, 29th and 30th, inclusive—14. Total 221. And 4 from the country exclusive of the above.

Savannah, (Geo.) Oct. 26.

In order to ascertain the number of white inhabitants remaining in our city, a census was taken last week, and the following result shows a number far greater than we could have believed had braved the sickness under which we have suffered:

Male adults,	693
Female do.	449
Children,	352
Total,	1,494

The number of houses uninhabited are, inclusive of Decker ward, 343.

Important, if true.—We have received information via Havana, that the Cortes of Spain have absolutely refused to cede the Floridas in any form to the United Siates.

Savannah Rep. Oct. 21.

From the Cherry Valley Gazette of Oct. 31.

CANAL AT THE LITTLE FALLS.

We understand that nearly all the excavation of the canal at the Little Falls, that is done by blasting, will be completed the present season. The success of the contracters in this operation has exceeded their calculation, and the labour which has been done there the present season, is almost incredible. The report of some of the blasts, which they denote *sand* blasts, is tremendous, and have been distinctly heard in Springfield, a distance of twenty miles. We are told that 90 lbs. of powder have been used in one explosion.

Gov. Clinton, of New-York, has issued his proclamation, recommending to the people of that state to observe Wednesday, December 6, as a day of public prayer and thanksgiving.

A postmaster and several other persons have lately been convicted in Pennsylvania of taking money from letters sent by mail.

The building of another 74, is to be immediately commenced in the yard at Gosport, whence the Delaware was lately launched.

It is said a person of the name of Dunham, lately returned to Bethel, Vt. after an absence of near 30 years, (having been impressed on board a British man of war,) and found his wife married to a third husband.

The governor of South Carolina has set apart Thursday, the 16th of November, to be observed as a day of humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer.

It is said $350,000 in amount in foreign gold was deposited at the U. S. Mint on the 23d ult. coined into half eagles on the 24th, and forwarded to Boston on the 25th.

Burlington, (Ver.) Oct. 27.

Early Sleighing.—On Tuesday night and Wednesday, the snow fell in this place. (170 miles N. W. of Boston.) about eight inches deep on the level. It is said to be 12 inches deep in some of the adjoining towns.

Salem, (Mass.) Oct. 31.

On Saturday last we had our first Snow for the season. It fell during the most of the forenoon, and for an hour or two the atmosphere was quite filled with it: some cool and shaded spots still remain whitened, though yesterday was one of our pleasant autumnal days, with a mild west wind.

From Bell's London Messenger of the 24th of September.

The intelligence of the last two days has been much more important than may at first appear. The state of one important business amongst ourselves, renders us in a degree insensible to the actual nature and consequences of what is passing around us. It is only under these circumstances that we could forget that three revolutions are actually in progress in the continental nations, and that a general, not to say an universal, spirit is now current, which menaces to enkindle another war in Europe.

We hope, and indeed most confidently believe, that it is not at present within the intention of our ministers to suffer the British government to become embroiled with any of the parties on this occasion; and we do believe that every British minister, not excepting lord Castlereagh, is too well aware of the ill effects of war upon our trade and industry—they all, we presume, know too well that the very utmost resources of the country could not support another such of those after-reckonings as always follow upon the conclusion of war.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

The storm which seems to be gathering in Europe, and which in its explosion, may deluge that part of the world in blood, clearly demonstrates the sound policy and wisdom of Mr. Monroe and his constitutional advisers, in conducting the foreign relations of the United States. The enemies of the president and his administration, have wished to plunge this nation into a war with Spain, and thus give the Holy Alliance a pretext for intermeddling in our affairs, and to turn on us the flames of war, which must rage on themselves. Our government has been urged to make a precipitate acknowledgment of the independence of the South American colonies, particularly of the republic of La Plata, which has since experienced several revolutions and counter revolutions, in the struggles of its leaders for power, and has asked France *to give it a king of the Bourbon dynasty.*

Party politicians were opposed to Mr. Monroe, on account of his appointment of Mr. Adams as secretary of state. He is a gentleman of the first order of talents, and possesses coolness and moderation. He has been the minister of the United States at the court of Berlin, St. Petersburgh, and London, under the administrations of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, and resided in Russia several years. In the present troubled state of Europe, and the ascendency of Russia, his appointment as secretary, was wise and fortunate. Indeed, the selection of all the cabinet members, demonstrates Mr. Monroe's discernment and judgment, for no president before him has been blessed with such an able and undivided cabinet.

The Prussian Post Office and French Ambassador.

M. de Guines having ascertained that his letters and despatches were opened and copied at the Berlin post office, sent thither his despatches written in cypher early one morning, enclosed in a note to the post-master conceived in the following terms: "I send the enclosed despatches as early as seven in the morning, instead of waiting till the regular hour, that the post-master may have time to get them copied early enough to go by the mail to-day. The reason of my using this precaution is, that the despatches are import nt, and it is essential that they should not be delayed; consequently I should feel great uneasiness at their being kept till next post, as has been the case with some of my despatches." This sort of diplomatic plain dealing struck every one with astonishment. Some of the parties threw their eyes on the ground, others assumed a malignant smile. Frederick was the person the most completely mortified, the disgraceful proceedings having been published so as to convey an idea of his sanction and connivance; accordingly, he ever afterwards took his measures in such a manner that no letters were in future opened but in obscure towns lying near the frontiers of his states.

CHARCOAL.

The properties of charcoal are the same, from whatever wood it may be made. One of the most singular of these is, that it is not liable to decay by age. Hence, it was customary with the ancients to char or burn the outside of stakes, or other wood, which were to be driven in the ground, or placed in water. In the ancient tombs of the inhabitants of northern nations, entire pieces of charcoal are at this day frequently to be found. Besides the great use of charcoal in the composition of gunpowder, and to artists and manufacturers, it has recently been employed with considerable success in correcting the rancid and disagreeable smell of train oil, so as to render it fit to be burnt in chamber lamps, and several manufactories of this have lately been established in London.

Newly made charcoal, if rolled up in clothes which have contracted a disagreeable odour, will effectually destroy it; and if boiled with meat beginning to putrify, will take away the taint. When pulverized, it forms, perhaps, the best tooth-powder known. The mode of doing this is to reduce it to powder, wash it repeatedly with pure water, and then dry it by means of a strong heat in close vessels. The vapour of burning charcoal is extremely pernicious; and persons exposed to it in confined rooms are sometimes destroyed in a very short time. The best remedy is immediately to take them into the strongest draft of cold air that can be obtained, to loosen all their garments, and apply volatile spirits to their nostrils.

COMMUNICATION.

Departed this life at Harmony Hall, Orange county, on Friday evening the 10th instant, ELIZABETH F. SAWYER, daughter of the late capt. Willis Sawyer, of Bertie county, in the 22d year of her age. In this young damsel were combined every amiable trait of character to endear her to all who knew her. She was furnished by nature, with a meek and a conciliatory temper; rendered eminently lovely and excellent by the possession of the fruits of the spirit. She made a public profession of religion, and joined the Baptist church, at Lynch's creek, about five years ago. She exhibited in life the character of the christian, and exemplified in death the excellency of that support which religion affords. Amidst the pains and ravages of a lingering disease, she was not heard to murmur or complain against the dispensation of Providence. In the near approach of death, she frequently said she was entirely resigned to the will of God; that she was not afraid to die. Two days before her exit, in extreme pain, and labouring with great difficulty of breathing, she appeared for a little while to have a short respite; her mind was no doubt engaged on divine things, and had some heavenly visions, for a smile was on her countenance, and she was heard to say many things respecting the babe of Bethleham; the message of the angle to the shepherds; his star in the east; his mission into the world; his meeting the woman of Samaria at the well, &c. And then in an extacy said, yes, I can drink of that water. A few hours after, all in a rapture she began again to praise God, her uncle and aunt with whom she had lived for many years, being that moment out of the room, returned, she reached out her feeble arms, clasped them round the neck and exclaimed, O my dear uncle, my dear aunt, help me to praise God; to her weeping sister, O my dear sister, don't weep, but rejoice; help me to praise God—to the friends around she gave her hand, and said, I desire to talk and say much to you, but I am too weak. The last words that she was heard to say, (when all was silent) "who is that singing," and in a few minutes fell asleep in the arms of Jesus.

To her friends and relatives, her death may seem a dark Providence; but when by faith they penetrate the veil, whither Christ the forerunner for his disciples entered, the vision is luminous and glorious.

'Tis finish'd, the conflict is past,
The heaven-born spirit is fled;
Her wish is accomplish'd at last,
And now she's entomb'd with the dead.

The months of afflictions are o'er,
The days and the nights of distress;
We see her in anguish no more,
She's gained her happy release.

No sickness, or sorrow, or pain,
Shall ever disquiet her now;
For death to her spirit was gain,
Since Christ was her life when below.

Her soul has now taken its flight
To mansions of glory above,
To mingle with angels of light,
And dwell in the kingdom of love.

The victory now is obtain'd;
She's gone her dear Saviour to see;
Her wishes she fully has gain'd—
She's now where she longed to be.

The coffin, the shroud, and the grave,
To her were no objects of dread;
On him who is mighty to save,
Her soul was with confidence stay'd.

Then let us forbear to complain,
That she is now gone from our sight;
We soon shall behold her again,
With new and redoubled delight.

DIED, at Charrette village, in Missouri, on the 26th Sept. last, in the 90th year of his age, col. *Daniel Boone*, the first settler of Kentucky. He was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania; he left that state at eighteen years old, and settled in North-Carolina.—He was one of the few men of our country whose enterprize led him to search in the wilderness for the best tracts of land for man to inhabit. As early as the year 1775, he removed with his family and settled on the Kentucky River, [with the loss of his eldest son, killed by the Indians,] at a plain now called Boonsborough, then an Indian country, where he remained until the year 1799. During this period of time, although most of his life had been spent in agricultural pursuits, and he had been frequently honored by his countrymen as a member of the Virginia legislature, and lived at the close of the revolutionary war, in peace and plenty, yet such was his delight in hunting, such his devotedness to it, that, in the year 1799, with a numerous train of followers, he removed from Kentucky, and settled on the Femme Osage River, which empties itself into the Missouri river, about 30 miles above its mouth, then a wilderness. The year after he discovered the Boon's Lick country, which now forms one of the best settlements of the state. In that year he also visited the head waters of the Grand Osage river, and spent the winter upon the head waters of the river Arkansas. At the age of eighty, in company with one white man and a black man, whom he laid under strict injunction to return him home to his family dead or alive, he made a hunting trip to the head waters of the Great Osage, where he was successful in trapping of Beaver, and in taking other game.

Colonel Boone was a man of common stature, of great enterprize, strong intellect, amiable disposition and inviolable integrity. He died universally regretted by all who knew him; and such is the veneration for his name and character, that both houses of the general assembly of this state, upon information of his death being communicated, resolved to wear crape on the left arm for 20 days, as a token of regard and respect for his memory. *Missouri Gaz.*

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of *CHILD & CLANCY* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are most earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by bond or otherwise, as we are determined to close the business of said concern as soon as practicable.

James Child,
Thomas Clancy.

November 13. 40—

NOTICE.

JOHN VAN HOOK, JAMES CHILD and THOMAS CLANCY, having connected themselves together in partnership, intend carrying on the mercantile business under the firm of *JOHN VAN HOOK & CO.* do most respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will receive from the north, in eight or ten days, an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

which they intend to sell on the lowest terms for cash—only!—they hope, therefore, that no application will be made for credit, as all will be refused indiscriminately.

John Van Hook,
James Child,
Thomas Clancy.

November 13. 40—

Valuable Land
FOR SALE
in the Haw Fields.

THE subscriber offers his tract of land for sale, containing

Eight hundred and forty-eight Acres,

situated in the Haw Fields, ten miles west of Hillsborough. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited; the terms will be accommodating. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor.

S. Strudwick.

November 13. 40—10w

NOTICE.

I SHALL offer for sale at my plantation, on the 4th of December next, on a credit of twelve months, (purchasers giving bonds with approved security,) my

Crop of Corn and Fodder, my stock of Horses and Hogs,
Household Furniture, and Books.

S. Strudwick.

November 13. 40—3w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, September Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors of James Whitted, deceased, vs. *Joseph Dickey and Chesley P. Faucett, surviving partners of said James Whitted, deceased* } In Equity.

IT is ordered by the court that this cause be referred to Thomas Clancy, esq. to take and state an account of all the dealings and transactions of the firm of Joseph Dickey and Co., of the stock in trade, dealings and transactions, of each of the said copartners, for, of, or concerning the said firm, of the profits or loss gained or sustained by the said firm, and of the losses therein by the fraud, covin, laches, or neglect of said defendant Joseph Dickey; with liberty to examine all the books, entries and accounts, papers and vouchers of the said firm, and also the said parties respectively and their witnesses on oath, and to make report to the next term of this court. And for as much as it appears to the court that the said defendant Joseph Dickey does not now live within the limits of this state, but hath removed thereout and resides in distant parts: It is ordered by the court, that the said commissioner Clancy may proceed to take and state said accounts, and make reports, without personal service of the warrant, or notice of reference on said Joseph, and after giving notice of the time or times of taking and stating said accounts, by way of public advertisement in the newspaper called the *Hillsborough Recorder* for and during the term of sixty days, which advertisement shall be deemed, taken and held to be as valid as personal service of notice, to all intents and purposes. And it is also ordered and decreed, that said commissioner Clancy shall, in his said report, state such special matter as the parties may require him to state.

A copy from the minutes.

Test,

James Webb, c. & M. E.

PURSUANT to the foregoing order, I do hereby appoint the 18th day of January next, at my office in the town of Hillsborough, to take into consideration the several matters and things there by to me referred, at which time and place the said Joseph Dickey, and all others concerned, are hereby notified and required to appear and produce before me, on oath, all books, papers, vouchers, accounts, and evidences whatever in his or their custody or power, relative to the matters in question in the above cause, at which time and place I shall proceed to state the said accounts and report thereon.

Test,

Thomas Clancy,
Commissioner appointed by the Court of Equity.

Hillsborough, Nov. 8. 40—2m

From Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine.

"The remembrance of youth is a sigh"
Words of Ali.

There is a moaning sound abroad—
I list its passage through the trees;
The desolate and mournful breeze,
With yellow leaves bestrews the road:
Dull—grey—and cheerless is the sky,
The sun has sunk—the sterile plain,
Half hid in mists—while mournfully
Comes down the pattering rain.

The harvest wealth has disappeared,
Nor sight nor sound is left to bless;
The very thoughts are comfortless,
Of all that lately smiled and cheered:—
Hence joy has fled on changeful wings,
And left the sumbre landscape drear;
To grief at broods o'er bitter things,
And dull foreboding fear!

Yet I remember—ah! too well,
Remember me of glorious days,
When beautiful the golden rays
Of morning on these forests fell;
And birds were singing overhead,
Amid the sky their carols light,
And wavelessly the river spread
Its silver mirror bright.

Up with the sun—a happy boy,
O'er heath, and rugged fields, I hied;
And wandered by my brother's side,
For hours and hours, with heart of joy;
As searching round with eager foot,
The pointer snuffed the tainted gale;
Crouched at the yellow stubble's root,
And waved his joyous tail.

Yea!—often, o'er this very field,
Amid the hoar frost have we strayed,
Peeping down every leafy glade,
Which, faintly here and there, reveal'd
The footsteps of the timid hare;
Then listened to the phaning bird;
Or knelt, as forward thro' the air,
The noisy partridge whirl'd.

Ah! happy days, like lightning fled!—
Forever—and forever gone!
Ye come upon me like a tone
Of music issuing from the dead.
Before my view is there unfurl'd,
A map of feelings—perished—past—
Th. vison of another world,
Without a cloud o'ercast!

Time alters all—alone I stand,
And listen to the moaning breeze,
And to the rain drops from the trees,
Down dripping on the moistened land;
But thou, my brother, placidly,
Far—far beyond the ocean's roar,
Within a grassy grave dost lie,
Upon a foreign shore!

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The following elegant panegyric on the character of General WASHINGTON, is extracted from the London Courier.

General WASHINGTON was in his 68th year. The height of his person was about five feet eleven; his chest full; and his limbs, though rather slender, well shaped and muscular. His head was small, in which respect he resembled the make of a great number of his countrymen.—His eyes were of a light grey colour; and, in proportion to the length of his face, his nose was long. Mr. Stuart, the eminent portrait painter, used to say, there were features in his face, totally different from what he had ever observed in that of any other human being; the sockets for the eyes, for instance, were larger than what he ever met with before, and the upper part of the nose broader. All his features, he observed, were indicative of the strongest passions; yet, like Socrates, his judgment and great self command, have always made him appear a man of a different cast in the eyes of the world. He always spoke with great diffidence, and sometimes hesitated for a word; but it was always to find one, particularly adapted to his meaning. His language was manly and expressive. At levee, his discourse with strangers turned principally upon the subject of America; and if they had been through any remarkable places, his conversation was free and particularly interesting, for he was intimately acquainted with every part of the country. He was much more open and free in his behaviour at levee than in private, and in company with ladies still more so than solely with men.

Few persons ever found themselves for the first time in the presence of general Washington, without being impressed with a certain degree of veneration and awe; nor did those emotions subside on a closer acquaintance—on the contrary, his person and deportment were such as rather tended to augment them. The hard service he had seen, the important and laborious offices he had filled, gave a kind of austerity to his countenance, and a reserve to his manners: yet he was the kindest husband, the most humane master, the steadiest friend.

The whole range of history does not present to our view a character upon which we can dwell with such entire and unmixed admiration. The long life of general Washington, is not stained with a single blot. He was indeed a man of such rare endowments, and such fortunate temperament, that every action he performed was equally exempted from the charge of vice or weakness. Whatever he said or did, or wrote, was stamped with a striking and peculiar propriety. His qualities were so happily blended, and so nicely harmonised, that the result was a great and perfect whole. The powers of his mind, and the dispositions of his heart, were admirably suited to each other. It was the union of the most consummate prudence with the most perfect moderation. His views, though large and liberal, were never extravagant; his virtues, though comprehensive and beneficial, were discriminating, judicious and practical.

Yet his character, though regular and uniform, possessed none of the littleness which may sometimes belong to this description of men. It formed a majestic pile, the effect of which was not impaired, but improved by order and symmetry.—There was nothing in it to dazzle by wildness or surprise by eccentricity. It was of a higher species of moral beauty. It contained every thing great and elevated, but had no false or tinsel ornament. It was not the model carved by fashion and circumstance; its excellence was adapted to the true and just moral taste, incapable of change from the varying accidents of manners, of opinion and times; general Washington is not the idol of a day, but the hero of ages!

Placed in circumstances of the most difficulty at the commencement of the American contest, he accepted that situation which was pre-eminent in danger and responsibility. His perseverance overcame every obstacle; his moderation conciliated every opposition; his genius supplied every resource; his enlarged view could plan, revise, and improve every branch of civil and military operation. He had the superior courage which can act or forbear to act, as true policy dictates, careless of the reproach of ignorance, either in power or out of power. He knew how to conquer by waiting, in spite of obloquy, for the moment of victory; and merited true praise by despising undeserved censure. In the most arduous moments of the contest, his prudent firmness proved the salvation of the cause which he supported.

His conduct was, on all occasions, guided by the most pure disinterestedness. Far superior to low and grovelling motives, he seemed even to be uninfluenced by that ambition, which has justly been called the instinct of great souls. He acted ever as if his country's welfare, and that alone, was the moving spring. His excellent mind needed not even the stimulus of ambition, or the prospect of fame. Glory was but a secondary consideration. He performed great actions, he persevered in a course of laborious utility, with an equanimity that neither sought distinction, nor was flattered by it. His reward was in the consciousness of his own rectitude, and in the success of his patriotic efforts.

As his elevation to the chief power was the unbiased choice of his countrymen, his exercise of it was agreeable to the purity of its origin. As he had neither solicited nor usurped dominion, he had neither to contend with the opposition of rivals, nor the revenge of enemies. As his authority was indisputable, so it required no jealous precautions, no rigorous severity. His government was mild and gentle; it was beneficent and liberal; it was wise and just. His prudent administration consolidated and enlarged the dominion of an infant republic. In voluntarily resigning the magistracy which he had filled with such distinguished honor, he enjoyed the unequalled satisfaction of leaving to the State he had contributed to establish, the fruits of his wisdom and the example of his virtues.

It is some consolation, amidst the violence of ambition and the criminal thirst of power, of which so many instances occur around us, to find a character whom it is honorable to admire, and virtuous to imitate. A conqueror for the freedom of his country! A legislator for its security! A magistrate for its happiness! His glories were never sullied by those excesses into which the highest qualities are apt to degenerate. With the greatest virtues he was exempt from the corresponding vices. He was a man in whom the elements were so mixed, that "nature might have stood up to all the world," and owned him as her work. His fame, bounded by no country, will be confined to no age. The character of Washington, which his cotemporaries regret and admire, will be transmitted to posterity, and the memory of his virtues, while patriotism and virtue are held sacred among men, will remain undiminished.

From the American Museum.

HASTE OFTEN MAKES WASTE.

The following is more particularly applicable to the farmer, but will apply to many other classes.

Make no more haste than good speed, is advice worth observing. Some lose more by their precipitancy, than they gain by their industry. They are in so great a hurry about one thing, that they forget other things and accomplish nothing. They have half a dozen designs in their heads at once, demanding attention, and like a litter of pigs, pushing away one another. They are busy in collecting; and what they gather with their hands, they kick away with their feet.

Fervidus is one of this sort of men. No man is more busy, or does less to the purpose. A piece of ground must be ploughed to-day. To-morrow something else must be done. He hires a plough—tackles his team—drives them on a full run into the field—has forgot his plough—whips the boy, because he did not think of it—hastens back after it—the boy runs home—it is noon before he can bring his matters together—and he does but half a day's work. In the course of a summer he overturns several loads of hay. There is the appearance of a shower, he goads on his cattle; and instead of looking at his cart, looks at the clouds; his load is overset and out in the rain. He rises in a winter morning, with a determination to sled home three loads of wood. He must first get his boots mended. He runs to the barn—throws some hay to the cattle in the stables—forgets those in the yard—never shuts the door—hastens to the shoemaker, but has left his boots at home—runs back after them—finds his cattle in the barn, and his oxen in the corn cribs—drives them out with a vengeance—goes into the house at a foam—strikes the first he meets, for leaving the barn door open: concludes his oxen will die—cooks a mess to prevent the fatal effects of the corn they have eaten—in his hurry kicks it over—and then prepares another. He gets no wood to-day—keeps himself in a fret and his family in a tumult. He gives his people no orders how to employ themselves—they lose their time—and at night he is in a rage because not a soul has done any work. Fervidus fully believes in the doctrine of witchcraft; and his family are soberly of opinion that there is an evil spirit.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

"And worshipped, leaning upon the top of his staff." *Epistle to Hebrews*

It is a beautiful trait in the religion of the BIBLE, that, as it is founded upon truth, it is supported by simplicity, and is altogether independent of human grandeur, altogether at variance with the dictates of human pride. In the history of the Patriarchs, we are presented with a picture of undefiled religion, in its effects upon a people, who as yet, knew little of the refinements of society, at once striking, impressive, and deeply interesting. Whether we consider Abraham as calling with confidence on the Most High in a strange land; or Isaac, as walking abroad to meditate at eventide; or Jacob, when in the language of the Apostle, he worshipped, leaning upon the top of his staff; we are equally impressed with the beauty of that religion, which is thus seen to flourish, not amongst the most polished, but the most simple; not the most powerful, but the most obedient; not the most learned but the most faithful of mankind. Thus we are taught to believe, that however pomp and splendour may seem to add to the effect of religion, or however imposing the colouring which they throw around it, yet as its object is to unite man with his Creator, it cannot be assisted by human power; it needs not the aid of adventitious circumstances.

It is not amidst the crowd of assembled multitudes, nor in "temples made with hands," that its effects are only to be felt.—He who pauses amid the labours of the day, or contemplates the beauties of nature at early dawn, or goeth into the fields to meditate at eventide, or, with Jacob worship, "leaning upon the top of his staff"—may doubtless feel, with its full force, the influence of the spirit of devotion. It was thus, that the holy men of old were taught to trust in that Being, whose attributes are displayed in all his works; it is thus, that pious men, in every age, have learned to bow in deep humility, and solemn reverence, before him "who hath created the Heavens, and the work of whose fingers the stars are;" and it is thus, that in our own minds may be inculcated lessons of piety, and of unmurmuring obedience, that we may be taught to look upon the evils of this life as necessary preparatives to Eternity, and every event as subservient to the holy purposes of a Being, whose mercy endureth for ever. We may thus, in youth, be preserved amid temptation; and in old age be enabled to look back with peace on our past lives; and with pious and grateful devotion, worship like the patriarch, "leaning upon the top of his staff."

CURIOUS FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

The examination of flowers by the microscope opens a new field of wonder to the inquiring naturalists; by which we are enabled to perceive that the minutest works of nature are adorned with the most consummate elegance and beauty. As one proof, from innumerable others that might be selected, I beg to subjoin sir John Hill's interesting account of what appeared on examining a carnation; first published in the Inspector, No. 109. "The principal flower in this bouquet, was a carnation: the fragrance of this led me to enjoy it frequently and nearly: the sense of smelling was not the only one affected on these occasions; while that was satiated with the powerful sweet, the ear was constantly attacked by an extremely soft but agreeable murmuring sound. It was easy to know that some animal, within the covert, must be the musician, and that the little noise must come from some little body suited to produce it. I instantly distended the lower part of the flower, and, placing it in full light, could discover troops of little insects frisking and capering with wild jollity among the narrow pedestals that supported the leaves, and the little threads that occupied its centre! I was not cruel enough to pull out any one of them for examination: but adapting a microscope to take in at one view, the whole base of the flower, I gave myself an opportunity of contemplating what they were about, and this for many days together without giving the least disturbance. Thus could I discover their economy, their passions, and their enjoyments.

"The microscope, on this occasion, had given what nature had denied to the objects of contemplation. The base of this flower extended itself under its influence to a vast plain; the slender stems of the leaves became trunks of so many stately cedars; the threads in the middle seemed columns of [illegible] ucture, supporting at the[illegible] their several ornaments; and the narrow spaces between were enlarged into walks, parterres, and terraces. On the polished bottom of these, brighter than Parian marble, walked in pairs, alone, or in larger companies, the winged inhabitants: these from little dusky flies (for such only the naked eye would have shown them,) were raised to glorious glittering animals, stained with living purple, and with a glossy gold that would have made all the labours of the loom contemptible in the comparison. I could, at leisure, as they walked together, admire their elegant limbs, their velvet shoulders and their silken wings; their backs vieing with the empyrean in its blue; and their eyes, each formed of a thousand others, out-glaring the little planes on a brilliant; above description, and too great almost for admiration. Here were the perfumed groves, the more than myrtle shades of the poet's fancy realized; here the little animals spent their days in joyful dalliance; or in the triumph of their little hearts, skipped after one another from stem to stem; among the painted trees; or winged their short flight to the close shadow of some broader leaf, to revel undisturbed in the heights of all felicity."

London Magazine.

MAGIC.

No one can doubt, that the achievements of modern science have conferred on mortals, powers which the ancients hesitated to confer on their inferior gods. What in the dark ages was called magic is what we now perform.—The elements obey us. We ride upon the clouds. We weigh the orbs of heaven in the balance, and unravel the threads of light. We descend to the abysses of the ocean, and redeem the treasures it has swallowed. We call the lightning from Heaven; we impose a talismanic yoke on the destructive fire blast of the mines. We command, and fire impels our barks through the hostile but submissive surge. Our commonest houses are supplied with a light more wonderful, obedient and romantic, than the illuminated palaces of eastern enchanters, or the visionary cities in fairy land. A magician was scarcely permitted so much power by the creed of superstition. Individuals, therefore, like Bacon, Wilkinson, or others, who in darker ages anticipated many of these discoveries, or societies who retained them from the common people under the bond of secrecy, were in fact magicians, as far as the commonality could define the word. A machinery founded upon these secret powers over nature may thus be apparently magical, and yet strictly true.

CRUEL FAIR ONE.

Perhaps a more wanton exposure of the life of a brave man, has never occurred, than in the following instance: In the reign of Francis I, M. de Lorges, a man of great merit paid his addresses for a considerable time to a young lady by whom he was favourably received. The lovers were present at a fight of Lions, given on some great occasion by the monarch. The lady, with a hideous degree of levity, folly and cruelty, threw her glove into the arena, and told her lover, if his affection for her was sincere, he must go and bring it to her. Without a moment's hesitation, he undauntedly decended, put his cap over one hand, and took his sword in the other. Very fortunately the Lions made no attempt to molest him; and he was therefore enabled to obey the hard-hearted fair one without injury. When he returned, he threw the glove at her with a high degree of resentment for the wanton and unfeeling manner in which she had exposed his life to such eminent hazard. He never renewed his suit.

From the Percy Anecdotes.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A gentleman having been revelling abroad, was returning home late at night, but overcome with wine, he fell down in the street, and lay there in a state of insensibility. Soon after two persons who were passing having quarrelled, one of them observing that the drunkard had a sword by his side, snatched it away, and with it run his adversary through the body, leaving the instrument sticking in the wound, he ran off as fast as he could.—When the watchman of the night, came in the course of his rounds, to the scene of this tragedy, and saw one man lying dead with a sword in his body, and another lying near him in a state of drunkenness, with his scabbard empty, he had no donbt whatever that the crime and the offender were both before him; and seizing the drunkard, he conveyed him to prison.

Next morning he was examined before a magistrate, and being unable to remove the strong presumption which circumstances established against him, he was committed for trial. When tried, he was found guilty, and immediately executed for the murder of which he was perfectly innocent.

The real criminal was some time after condemned to death for another offence, and in his last moments confessed how he had made use of the reveller's sword to execute his own private revenge.

COMET OF 1818—19.

In Blackwood's Magazine for May, 1820, it is stated, to have been ascertained "that one and the same Comet returned to our system in 1786, 1795, 1801, 1805, and 1818-19. It appears never to range beyond the orbit of Jupiter. Its short period is of little more than three yearr and a quarter, and its mean distance from the sun is not much greater than twice that of the earth. It crosses the orbit of the earth more than sixty times in a century.

SELF DEPENDENCE.

Man must be in a certain degree, the artificer of his own happiness; the tools and materials may be put into his hands by the bounty of Providence, but the workmanship must be his own.